

GERMAN GOVERNMENT OVERTHROWN; NATIONAL ASSEMBLY IS DISSOLVED; NEW CHANCELLOR IS APPOINTED

Government Buildings at Wilhelmstrasse Occupied by Troops Recently Returned from the Baltic—President Ebert and the "Progressive Republic" Collapsed—No Acts of Violence Have Been Reported.

SOCIALIST PARTIES HAVE DECLARED GENERAL STRIKE

Dr. Von Kapp, Supposed to Be Wolfgang Von Kapp, Has Taken Charge and Gen. Von Luettwitz Has Been Placed in Command of the Military Forces—Monarchists Are Believed to Have Gotten Control.

Paris, March 13 (Havas).—A proclamation issued in Berlin to-day declares that the government of the empire has ceased to exist and that the power of the state has passed into the hands of General Director Von Kapp, who becomes chancellor and has appointed General Von Luettwitz commander-in-chief of the military forces, Berlin dispatches state.

The proclamation declares the national assembly dissolved. It is announced that a new government is being formed. The Socialist parties have declared a general strike, the dispatches add.

The names associated with the new revolutionary movement in Germany indicate its reactionary character. It would appear, therefore, that Germany is in the throes of the long-expected and frequently predicted counter-revolutionary monarchist struggle.

The Dr. Von Kapp, reported as having assumed the chancellorship, it seems probable, is Dr. Wolfgang Kapp, a former conservative member of the Reichstag and general director of the German agricultural society. He was one of the deputies who early in 1918 urged the German government to speed up the U-boat building program. He became president of the German fatherland party, the notorious pan-German organization which urged that Germany carry on the war to the bitter end. After the abdication of Emperor William and the signing of the armistice Dr. Kapp was one of the men for whose arrest the independent socialist clamored, on the ground that he and his associates had been responsible for the continuation of the war and the hindering of peace.

General Von Luettwitz Thoroughly Prussian.

Major General Baron Von Luettwitz, who, according to the dispatches, has been named commander-in-chief, was military governor of Belgium for a period in the early days of the war. He later was a commander on the Verdun front. When the German treaty came up for action by the government last June, General Von Luettwitz was one of the leaders of the military party prominent in opposition to the peace terms. He has an American wife, who was a Miss Cary of Cleveland. He always has been classed as thoroughly Prussian.

Before the war General Von Luettwitz had held the posts of military attaché of the German embassy at London, and later at Petrograd. He was born on April 9, 1865. His father, Max Freiherr Von Luettwitz, died in 1887. His mother, Irma Von Gaal-Cyula, is still living. The new commander in chief's marriage to Miss Cary, whose maiden name was Mary Curtis Cary, took place on July 14, 1902. She was born on Jan. 6, 1869. The couple have two children, Irma and Gustav.

Will Watch the Hohenzollerns.

There has been a strongly held belief both inside and outside Germany that the pan-German monarchist party was merely biding its time and waiting an opportune moment to seize control of affairs. It was this belief, for one thing, that caused the allies' wariness when they considered the nearness of former Emperor William's retreat as an American to the German border, and prompted their strong representations to Holland of the danger to the peace of Germany and the rest of Europe of his presence there. In response to this the Dutch government promised to keep a close guard over the ex-emperor. Former Crown Prince Frederick William also is a refugee in Holland, but his retreat at Wieringen is further removed from the German border.

While there has been no hint in the early reports of an overturn at Berlin to indicate that the movement looked to a restoration of the Hohenzollern dynasty, the fact that the development is apparently of a monarchist nature will cause close attention to be paid to any news from Holland regarding the former royal personages. Interest in this phase of the situation is all the more strengthened by the indications that have come from Berlin that the reactionary movement was possibly precipitated by the fact that a Hohenzollern prince, Joachim Albrecht, had been arrested and was about to be tried and possibly imprisoned in connection with the recent demonstration against French officers at the hotel Adlon.

No Mention of Hindenburg Yet.

The dispatches from Berlin under yesterday's date telling of the discovery of a reactionary plot in which the leaders were the very men mentioned in to-day's advices of the plot's success would indicate that the government had explicit foreknowledge of the attempt, and this fact makes the reported success of the anti-government forces in entering Berlin difficult of explanation. It may be noted that the names of the two men most prominent in military affairs under the old regime, Field Marshal Von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff, so far have not been mentioned in connection with the new developments. The field marshal indeed, had only recently announced his willingness to become a candidate for the German presidency in the elections that were to be held after this year, while Berlin dispatches in January credited General Ludendorff as well with the intention of becoming an active participant in the next German political campaign.

If there has in fact been an effective overturn of the present government in Germany, the effects upon the relations between Germany and the allies and the carrying out of the terms of the treaty of Versailles can hardly be estimated. With a military regime in control in Germany, there seems little doubt that the outside pressure for the strict execution of the stipulations of the peace pact would be markedly increased, particularly from such nations as France and Belgium with their territory contiguous to that of the former empire. It has been generally conceded, however, that the military requirements of the treaty which has been already put into effect have rendered Germany militarily impotent for a long time to come, at least so far as any aggression on her part might be concerned. This, however, is perhaps not true of the French army leaders, among whom Marshal Foch in particular has been insistent in pressing for greater military protection against Germany for France than was provided for by the peace signed last June.

NO ACTS OF VIOLENCE HEARD OF IN LONDON

Soldiers Continued to March on Berlin Despite the Warning Given Them By Officers.

London, March 13.—A proclamation was issued in Berlin this morning at 10 o'clock, stating the German government had ceased to exist, according to a Reuters dispatch from the German capital received here.

Revolving troops entered Berlin this morning and occupied Wilhelmstrasse, the dispatch declares. No acts of violence are reported.

GERMAN NEWS CUT OFF

After Vorwaerts and Semi-Official News Agency Was Seized.

Berlin, March 13 (By the Associated Press).—The public security guard of Vorwaerts and the semi-official news agency. The services to the provinces and abroad were provisionally suspended. It was reported during the morning that a manifesto had been prepared and signed by President Ebert, Minister of Defense Noske and others, summoning the workers to a general strike.

TROOPS ENTERED THIS MORNING

Marching from Their Barracks at Doberitz in Suburbs.

Paris, March 13 (Havas).—A mil-

PUMPING OF CANAL DRY REVEALS WAR SECRETS

Paris, March 13 (French Wireless Service).—The pumping dry of a section of the Bruges-Zeebrugge canal has revealed some interesting war secrets. It appears that a bomb-proof shelter had been constructed to safeguard the entrance of German submarines. Fifty or 60 live shells and six mines were recovered in the canal, besides quantities of debris. No bodies, however, were found.

tary pronouncement has been issued at Berlin proclaiming a new chancellor, according to advices received here. The issuance of the proclamation followed the occupation of the Wilhelmstrasse, where the government buildings are situated, by troops who had returned from the Baltic and had been in barracks at Doberitz, in the suburbs. The troops entered Berlin this morning, it is stated.

SAYS THE GOVERNMENT WILL FULFILL TREATY

The Same Dispatch from Berlin to Cologne Says the Revolution Was Not in Favor of Monarchists.

Cologne, March 13.—The new government established in Berlin is not intended to promote the aims of the monarchists or the reactionaries, it is declared in a dispatch to the Cologne Gazette from Berlin to-day.

The message reads: "The new government under Chancellor Kapp will say in its program to be made public that it will honorably fulfill the treaty of Versailles. It gives emphatic assurance that the government has no reactionary or monarchist aims."

NEW YORK EXCHANGE WAS LITTLE AFFECTED

By the News of the Overthrow of the German Government—German Mark Went Down.

New York, March 13.—The foreign exchange market to-day reflected only in minor degree advices from abroad reporting the overthrow of the German government. Demand sterling reacted 1/4 cents to \$3.68 1/2, but francs were firm at the rate of 134.2 for the American dollar. The German mark was nominally quoted at 1.20 to 1.25 cents against yesterday's closing price of 1.39 cents.

EXCITEMENT PREVAILS THROUGHOUT SCHLESWIG

Where in Second Zone To-morrow the People Will Determine Whether Their Country Will Remain Under Germany or Revert to Denmark.

Copenhagen, March 13.—Excitement prevails throughout the second plebiscite zone of Schleswig, where the people will to-morrow determine whether their country will remain under German control or will again become a part of Denmark, from which it was divided in 1864 by the treaty of Vienna.

Dispatches from Flensburg tell of the enthusiastic welcome given arriving Danish voters who are eligible to cast their ballots with Danes going to participate in the voting.

The district where the people of Schleswig will vote to-morrow is south of the first plebiscite zone, which voted on February 10.

MINORITY COAL RESOURCES GIVEN TO PRESIDENT

Latter Will Take Several Days Before Any Further Action Is Carried Out on Miners' Award.

Washington, D. C., March 13.—John P. White's minority report on the bituminous coal strike settlement was submitted to-day to President Wilson, who received the majority report of the coal commission two days ago.

It was reported during the morning that it would take the president two or three days to go over the reports and it was indicated that no further steps looking to a compromise were to be expected before next week. Meantime the reports will be withheld.

S. O. S. FROM THE BRAZOS.

The Steamer Has a Number of Passengers Aboard.

Savannah, Ga., March 13.—Wireless calls for aid were received here to-day from the Mallory liner Brazos. The steamer Limon reported it was going to the aid of the vessel, which was off the North Carolina coast. The messages did not indicate the trouble with the Brazos, which has a number of passengers aboard.

MUST STAY IN JAIL.

Harmon P. McKnight Lost Appeal He Personally Argued.

Boston, March 13.—The circuit court of appeals to-day affirmed the decision of the federal district court in sentencing Harmon P. McKnight to five years in jail. McKnight was found guilty of using the mails to defraud in connection with the sale of timbers in Piscataquis county, Maine. He prepared and argued his own case.

EBERT HAS FLED FROM BERLIN

Other Members of His Government Also Went Without Resigning

FORMAL OVERTHROW IS ANNOUNCED

Proclamation Was Issued by "Imperial Chancellor and Premier" Von Kapp

Berlin, March 13, 10:40 a. m. (By the Associated Press).—The members of the Ebert government are retaining their offices, although they have fled to the capital, according to the Lokal Anzeiger in a special edition just issued. The newspaper says the old government refused to comply with an ultimatum presented by General Eberhard of the naval brigade which expired at 7 o'clock this morning, the government officials leaving Berlin by motor car without resigning their posts.

The overthrow of the Ebert government was announced in a proclamation issued at 10 o'clock this morning, after revolting troops from the suburbs had entered Berlin and occupied the city. The proclamation declared that the entire authority of the state has passed into the hands of General Provincial Director Kapp, as imperial chancellor and premier of Prussia.

The proclamation, issued over the signature of Imperial Chancellor Kapp, says that the mandate of the national assembly to create a constitution and conclude peace has expired, and it declares the national assembly dissolved. It adds:

"As soon as internal order has been restored we shall return to constitutional conditions and prescribe new elections."

It was announced that General Baron Von Luettwitz had been appointed as commander in chief of the military by the new government, and that a new government of "order, freedom and action" was being formed.

At 10 o'clock the city was still preserving for the moment its usual aspect. Carriages, taxicabs and street cars were in movement as though nothing had happened. There was no change in the appearance of Unter-den-Linden except for the presence of a considerable body of troops at the Brandenburg gate, the Adlon hotel and the corner of Unter-den-Linden and the Wilhelmstrasse.

The proclamation appeared at this corner at 10 o'clock in the morning. A mounted soldier fully armed and helmeted, rode up and handed the proclamation to a small group of people. They flocked around him while the document was read. The proclamation later was read on street corners in various parts of the city.

The president and his wife left Berlin at 5 o'clock this morning.

The troops which made the descent upon Berlin were for the most part comprised in the suburbs of Berlin, and included troops which had recently returned from the Baltic provinces. The threat of their movement developed at midnight, when it became known that they were advancing, the semi-official agency states. General Von Odenwaldt, who is negotiating with the naval brigade, which formed part of the contingent. The demands made by the brigade were discussed by the cabinet which sat until the early morning the new agency adds. The demands were subsequently rejected and the troops entered Berlin and proceeded to the occupation of the Wilhelmstrasse.

The agency also announced the calling of a general strike by the social-democratic party (the majority socialist) the dominant party which had supported the Ebert government, and which President Ebert, Premier Bauer and Foreign Minister Mueller are members.

ABOUT 400,000 FRENCH ARE OUT ON STRIKE

In the Lyons District Several Thousand Silk Mill Workers Joined the Procession To-day.

Paris, March 13.—It is estimated by officials of the Federation of Labor to-day that nearly 400,000 persons in all are on strike in France at the present time.

In the Lyons region several thousand hands in the silk mills have gone out, bringing the number of strikers at that center to a total of 40,000, in the various industries.

In the department Du Nord, some 20,000 coal miners have struck in sympathy with the strike of an equal number in Pas de Calais, and this development has strengthened the hope of the radicals among the labor leaders that a general coal strike may be brought about.

Strikes of from 2500 to 5,000 building workers are reported severally from various regions, among them Angers and Toulouse.

The Paris region seems freer from strikes than most parts of France, but strikes among the shoemakers, upholsterers and marble workers are threatened.

"REVOLUTION INEVITABLE"

Declared White House Officials, but State Department Was Silent

WHILE WAITING FOR OFFICIAL ADVICES

First News of German Revolution Reached Washington from Press Sources

Washington, D. C., March 13.—Press dispatches brought to official Washington its first news of the overthrow of the German government by the military.

"Such a revolution was inevitable," was the comment of White House officials, but officers at the state department would make no statement, preferring to wait for official advices and additional details.

ALLIES WILL KEEP ALOOF And Let the German People Settle Their Own Strife.

Paris, March 13.—The opinion expressed in official circles at the moment is that the allied governments will take an attitude of aloofness and detachment toward the civil strife in Germany and permit the German people themselves to determine the future of their government. The armed disorders in Germany are looked upon as most unfortunate both for that country and the remainder of Europe at the time when reconstruction had been begun.

VERMONT LEGION FAVORS THE BOYS

Action Taken at a Meeting Held in Montpelier Yesterday—There Was Only a Small Attendance.

The public meeting held in city hall in Montpelier Friday evening by the Vermont department of the American Legion was attended by a small audience aside from the delegates who were there to attend the Legion conference that took place during the day in the city hall.

In the evening Mayor T. Aston, chairman of the board of embarkation, spoke humorously at times of the matters that came to his attention in connection with the work that is being done for the ex-service men. He told the members of the opportunities that are before them in the work of the Legion, as explained in the conference, showed that fair warning had been given that the organization must do a lot of work.

R. G. Cholmeley-Jones of the war risk insurance bureau told those attending the meeting some of the problems that department has in looking after those who should get the benefits of the insurance. He explained how the work is becoming systematic so that a reduction in help is taking place and that even with these conditions night shifts are employed and he carries his own secretary for the purpose of keeping up with the work in the department. He stated there are many in Vermont who are not getting what they are entitled to in insurance matters and that if they will get the data to the organization the handling of the affairs will be advanced. The American Legion should look after this work.

Fred A. Howland of Montpelier spoke upon the advantages of taking care of the insurance that the government has offered the men, as well as the development of thrift through this method.

The meeting was presided over by Commander John M. Thomas of Middlebury, who also spoke in a general way upon the work. Luncheon was provided by the members of the Montpelier post of American Legion at Miller's inn, some 150 enjoying the repast.

EDWARDS TAKES NAME OFF IN ILLINOIS

Asks That His Name Be Not Printed as Candidate for President on Democratic Ticket.

Springfield, Ill., March 13.—A telegram from Governor Edwards of New Jersey asking that his name be left off the Democratic ballots as a candidate for president at the preferential primary in Illinois Tuesday, April 13, was received by the secretary of state to-day.

Normal Temperatures.

Washington, D. C., March 13.—Weather predictions for the month Atlantic states for the week beginning Monday are:

Probably fair early and closing days and rain about the middle of the week. Temperatures will rise to normal after Monday.

TRAIN NEARLY WRECKED ON CENTRAL VERMONT BECAUSE OF WASHOUT

INFORMATION WAS WITHHELD

Admiral Sims Claims Navy Department Did Not Tell of Plans

DELAY AND CON- FUSION RESULTED

Allied Teamwork Was Impaired, He Told Senate Committee

Washington, D. C., March 13.—Documentary evidence in support of his charge that the navy department failed to keep him informed as to its policies and plans, was presented to-day by Rear Admiral Sims, to the Senate investigating committee.

"Delay and confusion" resulted from the department's failure to notify him of important dispositions and movements of naval forces within the area of his command as well as elsewhere, he said, adding that the result also was to create in the minds of allied officials an impression that he was not supported by and in the confidence of his government.

Because of his ignorance of the department's plans, the admiral continued, the allied admirals were not in direct negotiations with the navy department in Washington. Allied teamwork was impaired and American interests suffered as a result, he said, adding: "Undoubtedly at times such independent negotiations resulted in direct conflict with my recommendations."

Admiral Sims told the committee the first intimation he had that he was not in the full confidence of the department came soon after he submitted his first report from London. He learned then, by accident, he said, that an agreement had been reached between the navy department and British and French naval officials in Washington early in April regarding the disposition of American naval forces. The terms of this agreement were cable to Admiral Jellicoe by the British representative on April 13, 1917, he declared.

The officer also charged that without notifying him beforehand, the department arranged with the French naval attaché to send ten or more yachts to combat submarines off the French coast, arranged to send two naval bases in France; sent naval aviation forces to that country, dispatched six destroyers from Boston; sent a hundred cannon to France on naval colliers; started a campaign in the newspapers for a North sea mine barrage; dispatched the fifth destroyer squadron to the Mediterranean; sent four destroyers from St. John's to Queenstown; and sent four destroyers from New York to join his forces.

Some of these vessels, he said, arrived overseas before he knew of their allocation from French and British sources, but seldom in time to make proper adjustments and arrangements for receiving the ships.

The admiral declared that while he protested continually against the department's failure to keep him informed, the situation was not remedied.

That great confusion existed with regard to the establishment of the basis in France and that the department itself did not know what it wanted was demonstrated, the admiral said, by a letter he received early in August from the officer assigned to command the Brest base. This officer he said, wrote that "the situation in France is not clear to me," and that when he had asked upon being ordered to the command of the base what his duties were, he had been unable to obtain any information.

"I asked the same question and got the same answer from all the other heads in the navy department," the officer said. "After awaiting about four weeks I received orders to proceed with a party of eight persons, but still no instructions."

A similar condition existed with regard to American naval aviation forces sent abroad, Admiral Sims said.

DISCOVERED 703 STILLS IN ALABAMA IN FEB.

The 103 Had an Aggregate Capacity of 7,194 Gallons—They Were Destroyed.

Talladega, Ala., March 13.—Reports of federal prohibition officers for Alabama show that in February 103 stills, with an aggregate capacity of 7,194 gallons, were captured and destroyed.

CONDUCTOR'S NECK BROKEN.

When He Fell from a Train at Carson, Me.

Presque Isle, Me., March 13.—Frank Allen, aged 27, a conductor on the Arrowstock Valley railroad, was killed early to-day at Carson, near Washburn. His neck was broken when he fell from his train. He lived here and had a wife and one child.

NEGRESS 118 YEARS OLD.

One of Her Great Grandchildren Is 50 Years Old.

Natchez, Miss., March 13.—Lydia Robinson, a negress 118 years old, died last night. One of her great grandchildren is 50 years old.

MAY IGNORE WILSON CHARGE

French Government Has Issued No Instructions to French Ambassador

LATTER CALLED ON HIS OWN INITIATIVE

To Express Surprise and Emotion Wilson's Letter Caused in France

Paris, March 13.—The French government has not and will not send any instructions to Ambassador Jusserand in Washington regarding President Wilson's charge of militarism against France, it was said at the foreign office this morning. A report received from the ambassador stated that on his own initiative he called upon Under Secretary of State Polk and advised him of the surprise and emotion caused in France by the president's letter.

The ambassador added that he had made no representations.

No other comment was obtainable in official circles, with the exception of expressions of curiosity as to whether President Wilson would take the opportunity afforded by M. Jusserand's visit to make a statement to correct the disagreeable impression his assertions have made here.

A SAD SITUATION.

Young Woman Dies in House Where Four Others Are Seriously Ill.

Mrs. Charles Arnholm, who for the past two years had been in failing health and who had been ill but a few days with influenza, died at her home at 3 Webster avenue yesterday afternoon at 2:40. The death came at a very sad time, for she was the only one of a family, since both Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Lascor, her parents, a brother, Leo, and a sister, Elizabeth, are critically ill in the same house in which she died, while another sister lies at the Barre City hospital suffering from the same malady. None of these relatives has been informed of her death to-day, and the funeral arrangements were uncertain.

Nellie Lascor, the oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Lascor, was born in Proctor Nov. 12, 1892, coming to Barre with her parents, who are now in the city. She was about 29 years old. Here she attended the Spaulding graded school. Seven years ago she was united in marriage to Charles Arnholm by Rev. P. M. McKenna of St. Monica's church in this city.

Her son, Charles, Jr., 3 years old, survives, with Mr. Arnholm. Other relatives besides those already mentioned are three brothers, Frank and Paul of this city and Charles of Burlington.

DIVORCE SUIT WITHDRAWN.

In the Bianchi Case in Washington County Court.

Peace and tranquility is to reign in the Bianchi home again instead of a divorce, which both parties desired, for the court has withdrawn the divorce suit filed by Judge Harrie B. Chase to their attorneys, that a conference take place, it was agreed by the parties to forgive and forget and that the two cases shall be dropped. This decision was reached about the middle of Friday afternoon, Judge Chase having stopped the presentation of evidence in the morning; and the decision was announced in the afternoon.

The agreement provides that Mrs. Bianchi shall collect the bills for rent on the block, pay the bills and then divide with her husband, but Mr. Bianchi shall provide more funds for the support of the home.

Divorces were granted in the following cases heard earlier in the week: Ethel Wales vs. William H. Wales; Rena Duffey vs. Cecil Duffey; Clara Bruce vs. David Bruce, all for desertion.

The testimony was presented this morning in the divorce case of Buell Thomas vs. Minnie Thomas, desertion, and testimony was presented tending to show that she had not lived with her husband for three years. There are four divorce cases set for Monday, so it is expected that Judge Harrie B. Chase will return from Brattleboro for these instead of returning Tuesday, as it was planned.

TWO YES; ONE NO.

Additional Returns on the Vermont License Issue.

The report of more towns on license has been received at the secretary of state's office. These are: East Montpelier, yes 25, no 29; Roxbury, yes 38, no 17; and Eden, yes 22, no 10, making yes total 15,675, no 11,071. There are still Belvidere, Thetford, Morgan, Waitsford, Duxbury, Warren, Grafton, Reading and West Windsor.

IDEAL GARAGE INCORPORATED.

Burlington Corporation Has Capital Stock of \$48,000.

The ideal garage of Burlington has filed articles of association in the office of secretary of state for the purpose of conducting a garage in Burlington. The capital stock is \$48,000, while the papers are signed by E. E. Boardman, L. H. Carey, N. J. Moller and John Fisher of Burlington.

Northbound Passenger Train Delayed at Montpelier at 3:30 This Morning Lured as It Went Over Washed Track but Was Pulled By Without Any Damage.

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LINE IS BLOCKED UNTIL TO-MORROW

Three Bridges Washed Out In Duxbury, and There Is No Access by Road to the Scrabble Hill Region—Some People Had Narrow Escapes from Driving into Torrents.

The cold wave from the west reached Vermont to-day just in time to prevent severe frosts and great damage, as the snow was rapidly being turned into water under the influence of yesterday's rain and a warm temperature, and the brooks and rivers were being raised into torrents. But even before the frigid weather arrived, considerable damage had been done. Between Northfield and Roxbury the track of the Central Vermont railroad was washed out so that train service had to be discontinued. In Duxbury three bridges were washed out during the night, shutting off access to the Scrabble hill region.

The washout on the Central Vermont came near wrecking the northbound passenger train due in Montpelier at 3:40 this morning; and passengers say that the reason the train was not derailed was because of the speed with which it was traveling, the train being quite a bit higher than the washout is at Blood crossing between Northfield and Roxbury, and about 50 feet of track is washed out, so that between 75 and 100 cars of gravel will be required to make the fill.

Some of the passengers on the northbound night train thought the train was traveling at the rate of 50 miles an hour when it struck the weakened track, and it seems certain that the speed was as much as 40 miles. The passengers in the day coaches felt something unusual, and some of them were thrown out of their seats as the train lurched. Conductor Dunbar jumped for the emergency call when he felt the movement and gave the signal to stop; but the cars had been drawn completely across the washed-out section before the train was brought to a halt.

Robert W. Simonds, former state commissioner of industries, was one of the passengers; and he feels certain that his car rode on the flange of the track and the other, known as the sensation of being pushed when the car settled back into its true position.

Most of the passengers and the trainmen went back and took a look at the place of the near-wreck and congratulated themselves on getting by without injury.

Word of the trouble was sent to railroad headquarters and orders were given to prevent the passing of other trains. Some of the early trains went to the washout and then backed to other stations. Meanwhile a pile driver was sent from St. Albans to use in the repair of the track. It was stated that the fill might be completed before morning but it was thought by some that the track would not be put in shape for travel before late to-morrow because of the delay in getting granite gravel to the place.

While the track is closed the trains on the Central Vermont will be detoured by way of the Montpelier and White River branch to Montpelier, to Woodsville, and then south over the Boston & Maine railroad to White River Junction. The trains thus detoured this afternoon were the two New England States Limited trains, north and southbound, and the evening mail train from the south. There was a possibility, too, that the milk train might be sent over the Montpelier & Wells River line.

Duxbury, March 13.—The section of this town known as Scrabble hill is completely cut off from the surrounding country by the washing out of three bridges, two of them, the half-way bridge and the French hill bridge, being on the state road to Camels Hump and the other, known as the Wilder Thomas bridge, just off the state road. The half-way bridge was a comparatively new one, built about two years ago.

Mrs. A. J. Durkee came in on the evening train last night, which was late, and crossed the two bridges on the state road about 9 o'clock. At 11 o'clock, when George Byron Morse, who works at the electric plant, came to his duties for the night, he found the French hill bridge gone and notified the section men. The road leads down a steep hill almost directly onto the bridge and Mr. Morse narrowly missed driving into the opening where the bridge was gone. It was not until this morning that the washing out of the other two bridges was discovered.

The Scrabble hill brook has practically freed itself from ice. About 100,000 feet of logs are yet to be brought from the section cut off to the west.

(Continued on eighth page